Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] THURSSDAY, MARCH 29, 1804. [No. 944.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate } in boxes,
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 16.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, on the corner of King and Union streets,

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

March 16.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Have on hand, and to be sold on very low terms, a handsome assortment of superfine and second

BROAD CLOTHS,
A quantity of Rose Blankets,
Twilled do.
Ticklingburg, and German Osnaburgs,
Bedticks and Apron Checks,
Cotton Hosiery,
Fustians, Velvets and Corduroys,
Bumbazetts and Wildbores,
Calicoes and Irish Linens,
Striped Jerseys and Cassimeres,
Corded Dimities and Flannels,
Twilled Coatings and Halfthicks,
200 pieces English Canvas,
200 reams writing Paper,
50 do. wrapping do.
1 trunk coloured Twists and Sewing Silks,
1 do. Umbrellas,
2 casks Sein Twine,
2 do. Fig Blue,
2 do. Role Brimstone,
100 kegs White Lead,
6 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
10 hhds. brown Sugar.
2 pipes London particular Madeira Wine,
And a quantity of PLAISTER OF PARIS.

Feb. 3. d

FRESH CLOVER SEED,

from Lancaster county, for sale
By Abner Ritchie,
HIGH STREET, GEORGE TOWN.
March 22. 30‡

WINDOW GLASS.

The Subscribers have received and offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

March 8. d

Indian Queen Tavern.

The Subscriber will Sell the unexpired term of his lease of that noted and much frequented TAVERN, known by the name of *The Indian Queen*, corner of St. Asaph and King Streets. The situation is equal to any in Alexandria, and the business now done is equal, if not superior, to any public house in the Town.—There are six years and six months of the lease yet to run. For terms apply on the premises to

John Hodgkins.

March 8. d

WOODBRIDGE TAVERN.

THE subscriber having opened a TAVERN at Woodbridge, opposite to Colchester, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is provided with the best accommodation for those gentlemen who may favor him with their custom.

Zachariah Ward.

March 19.

JOHN G. LADD

Has for sale, on very easy terms, a quantity of
COARSE SALT,
suitable for the fisheries; fresh R. Island Stone Lime in casks; Cordage of various sizes; a quantity of Soal Leather; 100 White Oak Posts suitable for shed building.

March 16. d

VALUALBLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready Cash, on Saturday the 7th day of April next, under the direction of the undersigned commissioners appointed for that purpose,

A Tract of Land,

late the property of Robert Alexander, situate upon the Potomac river, adjoining the lands of Mr. Philip Alexander, containing 545 acres, being one moiety of the Abbington tract, formerly the residence of Mr. Custis, deceased: this land is bounded by two parallel lines 120 poles wide, and running back westerly 634 poles from the river to the back line, and will be laid off into squares of 50 acres each, and will be sold in large or small parcels as may accommodate purchasers; this land is situated about an equal distance between Alexandria and George Town, and commands a full view of those towns, the City, Eastern Branch and Potomac, and in point of soil is equal to any on the river. Any person desirous of purchasing will be shewn the premises and the plat and survey of the same on application to Geo. Deneale in Alexandria.

Thomas Swann,
Edmund J. Lee,
Geo. Deneale, } Com'rs.

Feb. 28. d3ot

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
Very nicely cured Bacon & Venison
HAMS,
French Brandy, Antigua and Grenada Rum,
HOLLAND GIN—*imported in the ship America from Amsterdam,*
Cherry Bounce made of old spirit,
Wines,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do.
Green Coffee, Teas, &c.
FRUIT—Apples, Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Green Grapes.
NUTS—Almonds, English Walnuts, Shelbarks, &c.
ALSO,
A few bls. Crab Cyder,
100 bls. R. Island do.
1000 lbs. Cheese,
CODFISH of the first quality,
Scots Barley, Potatoes, &c.

Thomas Simms.

March 21. d

VIOLINS.

A large case just opened and for sale by the dozen or single one, by

R. & J. GRAY.

S. THOMEE

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the line of
GILDING
And Enamelling on Glass,
a few doors above the Washington Tavern.
Looking Glass and Pictures Frames
MADE & REGILT.
NEEDLE WORK
framed in a handsome manner.
NAMES AND PROFILES
correctly enamelled on Glass.

S. THOMEE, as a stranger being determined to establish himself in the line of his profession, solicits that encouragement alone which he trusts the reasonableness of his charges and his affiduity to business may entitle him to.

Window Cornices handsomely Gilt, and every thing in his line done to please the fancy of the owner equal to any imported.

☞ He has some glasses and prints for sale on low terms. Particularly a set of the
BATTLE OF THE NILE,
in colours, handsomely framed and glazed.

Dec. 30. d3m

GEORGE N. LYLES

Intending to discontinue the retail business, will dispose of at prime cost, for Cash, his Goods, consisting in part of
SUPERFINE CLOTHS,
Do. Cassimeres,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Furniture do. do.
Sattin and Marseilles Waistcoating,
Irish and German Linen,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes,
With a variety of other Articles,
which being laid in very low, will be well worth the attention of purchasers.

Feb. 25. d4w

Malaga Wine, Raisins, &c.

Just received, per the brig Celia, Capt. Bowen, from Malaga,
100 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
100 half qr. do.
20 qr. casks Mountain Wine of a superior quality,
50 baskets Almonds,
100 frails Figs,
150 quarter bls. Raisins,
200 boxes Muscatel do.
200 do. Bloom do.
15 boxes Lemons,
which will begin landing this day at our wharf.

J. and T. Vowell.

Who have also on Hand,
FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,
Jamaica Spirit entitled to drawback, Muscovado Sugar in tierces and bls. superior old Port Wine, do. Madeira do. Turks Island Salt, mould Candles, 40 bls. prime new Beef, Russia Duck, white Russia Sheeting, Drillings, Ravensduck, &c. &c.

Jan. 20. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for sale, at his store on Union Street,
All kind of Groceries
by retail:
Sugar by the barrel,
N. England Rum,
50 bls. good Cyder,
1000 lbs. R. I. Cheese superior quality,
1000 bushels R. I. Potatoes in excellent order,
100 boxes Muscadel and Bloom Raisins,
50 frails fresh Figs,
2000 lbs. fresh Almonds,
Excellent Jamaica Oranges,
Lemmons, Prunes, English Walnuts,
Spanish Segars by the box,
Mould and Dipt Candles by the box,
Spiced Salmon in kegs,
Excellent Codfish for family use,
New Bacon and Venison Hams,
Olives in boxes of six bottles,
And a few barrels of first quality Apples.

Abel Willis.

March 19. d

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30. dtf.

FOR SALE,
A HANDSOME GIG,

with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24. d

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next April 3 at 4 o'clock P. M. will be sold on Jamieson & Anderson's wharf.

Two-thirds of the fast sailing
Sch'r BETSEY,
JAMES M'KENZIE, MASTER,
burthen one hundred and one tons, or eight hundred barrels, on a credit of three and six months for improved indorsed negotiable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 28.

FOR FREIGHT,

To Philadelphia, or to th WEST-INDIES,
The Brig
SUCCESS,
Capt. M'Farlane,
lying at Ramsay's Wharf, and will be ready to take in a cargo in two or three days. Apply to the Captain on board, or to

O. P. FINLEY.

☞ Those that have goods on board will please to apply for them.

March 27, eo

Young Hyson & Imperial TEA,
Just received from Philadelphia, and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter

To any port in the West Indies.
The Fast Sailing
Sch'r FRIENDSHIP,
John Quandrill, master, burthen Five Hundred Barrels. For terms apply to the master on board or to

Philip Care,
Union Street.

March 24. d

For BOSTON,

The Brig HARMONY,
R. B. Hall, Master;
Will sail in a few days—for Freight or Passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

Landing from said brig & for sale,
10 hhds. and 14 bls. Molasses,
20 pieces Russia Sheetings.
Also, from the sch'r Leboo,
A few tierces Rice and bales of Cotton.

March 23.

JANNEY and PATTON
HAVE REMOVED

To the Ware House formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Irwin, on the same street and nearly opposite their old one, where they offer for sale as usual,

A general assortment of Groceries.
ALSO,
20 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
80 barrels, } New England do.
39 hhds. }
A large quantity of salt, and about 1000 tons Plaister Paris,
330 barrels tar.
A quantity of Burr Stones, Paper Hanging an French Canvas received from Havre, per brig Dolphin, capt. Snow.
Families may always be supplied with the choicest Flour.

March 13. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received from Philadelphia by the Harmony, Capt. Ellwood,
Russia Sheetings,
Ticklenburgs,
Twilled Cotton Bagging,
Madrass Handkerchiefs,
Ladies patent Cloths,
A small assortment, worsted and lambs wool hose, flannels, &c. *Also,*
An Elegant Sideboard.

Feb. 18. d

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King-Street, within one door of Washington-Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted
PATENT SHOT,
which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15. d

For Sale,

For a term of years, a healthy, stout NEGRO WOMAN. Apply to the Printer.

d

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY, March 30, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A quantity of Printing Type, &c.

the property of the late Dr. Floyd.

Philip G. Marsteller.

March 24.

Public Sale.

On Thursday April 5, at 11 o'clock will be sold to the highest bidder, that neat and well finished two story

DWELLING HOUSE,

situate on the corner of Cameron and Patrick streets; the lot fronts on Cameron-Street 46 feet 5 inches, and on Patrick Street 75 feet; on the north line of the lot there are two neat tenements, smoke house, &c. The above property was lately in the occupation of Mr. James Card. And at the same time and place will be sold a variety of good

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

beds, bedsteads, desks, tables, chairs, sideboard, an elegant clock, &c. &c. and immedately after the sale of the furniture,

A Handsome Full Bred Filly,

two years old. Terms of sale—CASH.

P. G. MARSTELLER, *c. m.*

March 13.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber living in Fairfax County, on Friday night the 16th inst. a negro man slave, named

DENNIS,

about twenty one years of age, supposed to be about five feet, seven or eight inches high, of a darkish complexion, a little squint eyed, on one of his feet not recollected which, a large knot on the joint of his great toe, occasioned by a sprain; when he went away had on a round jacket and pantaloons of white plains, a country made hat about half worn, no other cloathing recollected. I expect he calls himself Dennis Ramsey, if he does not change his name.

James Deneale, sen.

March 26. dtf.

SHOES.

SAMUEL CLARK

Respectfully informs his Town and Country Customers that he contemplates leaving this place shortly, and will dispose of the following Shoes for cash, credit, or produce—viz:

English and American colored Kid Slippers,
Do. black and white, high and low heels,
Black, red, green and blue Morocco Slippers,
Ladies Black Morocco Jefferson's shoes.
Misses' Red and Black do.
500 pair good Calf Skin Slippers.
Black Stuff do.
Misses' Morocco and Leather Slippers.
Boys fine and coarse shoes.
Children's Jefferson Shoes, and pumps.
Men's fine Morocco shoes, and dancing pumps.
Do. fine Morocco shoes, and coarse shoes.

March 27 d.

NOTICE.

The Circuit Court of the District of Columbia having at the March session holden in the county of Alexandria, Ordered and Directed, in the suite of Wyllie, Langley and others, complainants against Robert Alexander, his Trustees and other defendants depending on the Chancery side of the said court, that the subscriber make up, adjust, settle and report to the said court the accounts and claims of the said plaintiffs, stated in their bill; and of other judgment creditors of the said Robert Alexander, anterior to the deed of trust mentioned in the said bill, which deed bears date the 26th day of December 1799.

The several persons coming under the decretal order made in the aforesaid suite, are hereby informed, that I shall attend at my office in the town of Alexandria, from this day until the 6th of April next on which day I shall make up my report, to carry into effect the said order, at which time and place the several parties interested are requested to attend with the necessary documents, to enable me to execute the order.

George Deneale.

March 27. d

JANNEY & PATON.

Have just received, per Sloop Eliza, Capt. Hathaway,

15 pipes Amsterdam GIN,

Also, per Snow, Debby,

144 tons PLASTER PARIS,

And 20 000 Cypress Shingles.

The Sloop will take part Freight of Flour to any Eastern Port.

March 27. d

FOR SALE.

A few hundred bushels of Lisbon Salt suitable for the Fisheries, will be sold low if taken away immediately.

WM. HODGSON.

For Sale,

A likely, healthy, young, Negro Wench. Enquire of the Printer.

From the Charleston Courier.

If a retrospective consideration of the conduct for years past of certain anti-federal writers would allow us to entertain a gleam of hope that they were capable of dismissing even for a moment the deep rooted malignity of their hearts, we should have expected that upon such an occasion as the purchase of Louisiana, they would have joyed without malice, and sunk the vindictive hatred that has for years distinguished them and their writings from all others, in transport at an event of such singularly felicitous consequences to the country. But the real fact is, that on this, as on every other occasion, they have shewn that the country is with them only a secondary consideration; an object which they value only as it may be made instrumental to the aggrandizement of their party, and the support of their faction. Thinking as we do of that fortunate event, we should, if it had been our business to propose a jubilee upon it, have said—"People of America, without distinction of person or party, come forward and join us as brothers and fellow-citizens, to celebrate the acquisition of Louisiana—we have all equal cause to rejoice at it—let us then rejoice together; let no heart-burning or unworthy hatred pollute the sanctuary of the heart upon this felicitous occasion; but let our oblations be such as are worthy of a virtuous, noble-minded people; and offered in the purity of souls attuned to harmony and peace and full of brotherly love. In the general hymn of gratitude & thanksgiving to that benificent God whose bounties scattered with an unspairing hand over this happy land, have at last been crowned by this signal act of providential mercy, let not one discordant voice be heard; but let our joy be offered up a sacrifice meet for Heaven, pure, sincere, unalloyed by malice; and defecated from every base and unworthy feeling." This language would we speak; and in this spirit alone can jubilee be enjoyed. The grim Moloch of faction however is to be worshipped in a very different manner---on his altar the blood of human sacrifices must be shed in abundance, or he ceases to be propitious; his votaries can feel no real, pure joy; no peace, none of that harmony of the soul without which a sacrifice offered to Heaven is but aggravated sin.

We are led to these remarks by a notification contained in a northern paper, of a jubilee proposed to be held on the 12th of May next, to celebrate the acquisition of Louisiana; into which the writer has, in downright perversion of the spirit which should animate the country on such an occasion, crammed as much inflammatory stuff, as much saucy folly, and as much stupid malignity as we could have supposed a recent injury could have engendered in the worst human heart. Any one who looks upon the important event to which that notification alludes, will be disposed to enquire with astonishment, what motive it could be that actuated a man gratuitously to drug the cup of national joy and thanksgiving, with the devil's dung of faction, and the poison of national hatred on one hand, and on the other the most filthy, false and fulsome adulation of an individual.

On any other occasion, we should perhaps have overlooked as a mere habitual matter of course ebullition, the flattery bestowed upon the President, in the piece alluded to; but when we see the acquisition of Louisiana set down as "an event resulting from the wisdom, uprightness, and resolution of Mr. Jefferson," we cannot suffer it to pass over in silence. The thing is of too great importance to be fobb'd off, and the country deluded by such unfounded assertions, without an effort to prevent it. A plain statement which we have more than once before given to the public, and which nothing but regard to truth could induce us to repeat, will bear us out in saying, that not only the acquisition of Louisiana is not in the smallest degree assignable to the wisdom and resolution of Mr. Jefferson, but that he was extremely blameable, and deficient of at least resolution in his conduct upon that occasion.

To form a just judgment of the merits on that occasion, we must take the thing from the beginning; and we earnestly hope that it will be attended to. This is the time above all others, for having the affair put upon its true footing, and recorded in such a manner as to prevent future historians from being misled by the false assertions of that gentleman's partizans. There are cases in which it is equally criminal to detract from or to exaggerate the merits of any man. We should abhor ourselves if we could conceive ourselves capable of detracting from the just merits of Mr. Jefferson; nor will we silently suffer them on this occasion to be exaggerated by others.

That the French settling in Louisiana would have been attended with incalculable evils to this country, we are as clearly convinced as that two and two make four.—For that reason if there were no other, (there are many) we consider the acquisition the greatest blessing that has since the revolution ever fallen to the share of this country. And it is for that reason that we have ever considered, and do now consider, the conduct of Mr. Jefferson highly blameable. It is now well known that Bonaparte had fixed his heart upon the possession and colonization of Louisiana. It is equally well known that nothing but the sudden breaking out of the war with England, (an event as unexpected at the time as any other that can be conceived) prevented him from accomplishing that wish. It is known that if the British fleet had not blocked up the transports on board which troops were embarked appointed to take possession of Louisiana, the French would at this day be in possession of it. It is known that Bonaparte would as soon have though of selling Brest or Toulon as Louisiana, if it were not for fear of the British getting possession of it. All this being true, and no one can controvert it, it is clear that if the war had not taken place between France and England, there was but this alternative left to America—to have France her neighbour on the Mississippi, with all its concomitant evils, or to take possessesion of it by force. There was at the time no reason, at least none sufficient to warrant the President's acting upon it, to suppose the war would take place: the neighborhood of the French would have been ruinous; it was therefore his duty to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the occlusion of New-Orleans to take possession of that place: And unless his partisans can shew that he had assurances from the British government the French transports would be prevented from sailing, he in justice and truth incurs as much censure for his neglect as he would have sustained if England had suffered France to accomplish the taking possession of Louisiana. So much then for the wisdom and resolution of Mr. Jefferson in the acquisition of Louisiana.

But besides the injustice of the assertion, we cannot help thinking that to set up a single individual as an idol, and to call upon the people to fall down and worship him upon a particular day, and to make a festival for the purpose, savours much more of Democracy than of Republicanism, and is not perfectly consistent with the received opinions of the people of America.

The next thing that calls for observation is the insolent, and indecent insinuation against European nations. These "Budge Doctors of the stoic fur" are not content with correcting their vices aud improving the morals of their own country, but they will lash the vices of other countries, and offer them their kind services as moral instructors. Such gratuitous moralizers may very fairly be suspected of acting rather from malice than zeal, Be their motives, however, what they may, the thing is excessively indecent, and the more censurable because it cannot have any useful effect.

(To be continued.)

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

IT is now announced to the public that the committee appointed by the House of Representatives, to enquire, into the *official* conduct of judges Chase and Peters, have made their report in these words:

"That, in *consequence of the evidence collected by them*, in virtue of the powers with which they have been invested by the house, and which is herewith subjoined, they are of opinion—

First—That Samuel Chase Esq. one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, be impeached of *high crimes and misdemeanors*:

Second—That Richard Peters, district judge of the district of Pennsylvania, hath not *so* acted in his *judicial* capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this house."

From the report it appears that the committee formed their opinion from a consideration of all the evidence collected by them, that judge Chase ought to be impeached of *high crimes and misdemeanors*, and that they have not stated any *one* crime or misdemeanor for the commission whereof judged Chase ought to be impeached. As the committee decided on the review of *all* the testimony, & did not think it necessary to specify *any one act of misconduct* in judge Chase, it is extremely probable they expect the house of representatives will follow their example, and vote for his impeachment on the *whole* matter contained in *all* the testimony. I have seen the pointed evidence subjoined to the report of the committee, and now publishing in the National Intelligencer and I have taken a cursory view thereof, and send you the result, for the general information of those who, in all probability will never see or read the *whole* of the evidence, and of those who may read it, and will not take the trouble to dissect it, and compare its several parts together, and to examine which particular crime or misdemeanor judge Chase is charged by the evidence with having committed; and whether the evidence can support such charge, and whether the crime alledged (if proved) is of such a nature as to subject him to impeachment, under the constitution of the U. S.

Witnesses have been examined to establish some charge of misconduct, by judge Chase on the trial of John Fries, for treason, for which the judge ought to be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. The committee have not given their opinion, that *any* charge of misconduct, on the said trial is supported by the evidence produced before them; and the house of representatives is left to form their own opinion, from the examination of the depositions. As the committee have *not* stated any act of misconduct of the judge on the trial of Fries, which they ought to have done. I can only conjecture their opinion from a perusal of the depositions of William Lewis and Alexander J. Dallas, (the counsel for Fries) and the depositions of William Rawle, district attorney of Pennsylania, and W. S. Biddle. The evidence of Messrs Lewis and Dallas is evidently given to prove that by the improper, unprecedented and illegal conduct of judge Chase, *after* John Fries was indicted for *treason*, and *prior* to his trial *before* the petit jury, he was deprived of the benefit of counsel, in violation of the constitution of the United States. This misconduct of judge Chase is stated by these two witnesses to have consisted of several acts.

First, in giving his opinion of the law of treason, on the *overt acts* stated in the indictment against Fries before the petit jury was sworn, and was therefore in point of *time*, highly improper, unprecedented and illegal.

Second, that judge Chase declared, "that the court had made up their mind as to the law of treason and had reduced it to writing, & that the counsel ought to conduct themselves conformably to it and if they had any fault to find with the opinion of the court or had any thing to say on the law, to shew that the court were wrong or had mistaken it, the counsel must address themselves to the court and not to the jury.—That this declaration of Judge Chase deprived the petit jury of their constitutional right to determine the law as well as the fact, in this trial for treason.

3d. That judge Chase declared that he or the court, would not suffer part of the statute of the United States, relating to crimes *less* than treason nor caffees at common law, or under the statue law of England, *previous* to the English revolution (in 1688) to be read to the jury. 'These three acts of the judge were considered, by the counsel for Fries as *restrictions* on them, and an invasion of their *professional* rights.—Messrs Lewis and Dallas, in their depositions, declare, that from this premature opinion of judge Chase, as to the law of treason, and his opinion that the petit jury had no right to decide law as well as fact, and from the above restriction on their conduct as counsel, they did refuse to defend Fries on his trial. It is plain that the conclusion intended to be drawn from their evidence is, that by this conduct of judge Chase, as stated by the counsel of Fries, they acted with propriety, and that, by this conduct of judge Chase, Fries was deprived of the benefit of counsel. Mr. Lewis affirmed, as the reason of his refusal to defend Fries, "that it might, and probably would be of material use to him with the president if he should be convicted;" & Mr. Dallas, deposed, "that he & Mr. Lewis were greatly influenced, in the conduct which they pursued; by their opinion of the means most likely to save the life of Fries, under all the circumstances of his case."

The first enquiry is, whether the opinion of judge Chase, delivered by him to Mr. Lewis, one of the counsel for Fries (and by him refused) was improper, and unprecedented in point of time, and was therefore illegal? and the second enquiry is, whether the conduct of judge Chase as stated by Messrs Lewis and Dallas, if accurate, is a *crime or misdemeanor impeachable* under the constitution of the United States? It is incumbent on those who maintain the affirmative to establish it, before a correct opinion can be formed.

All the circumstances of the case ought to be taken into consideration. First, Fries had been tried and found guilty of the same crime of treason the year before, after a trial of nine days, three of which were taken up by Messrs. Lewis and Dallas his counsel in his defence. Second the law in the case of Fries had been decided by judges Iredell and Peters, after a full consideration of all the arguments and all the law urged by his counsel Messrs. Lewis and Dallas, and the petit jury, by finding him guilty of the crime alledged in the indictment, had decided the law as well as the facts, in his case. Third, the same law of treason, that is the same principles, had been determined by judges Patterson and Peters, in the case of the western insurgents in '95. Fourth, judge Chase concurred in opinion as to the law of treason, with his predecessors, Patterson and Iredell: and judge Peters continued of the same opinion he had before *twice* given.

If Judge Chase had been of a different opinion from his associates, Patterson, Iredell and Peters, it would have been highly improper and unprecedented for him to have overruled their decisions; it was improper and indecent in counsel to attempt to induce the petit jury, if in their power, to decide against the law of treason, as declared in two solemn decisions of the federal circuit court for the state of Pennsylvania; and against the opinion of the third circuit court for the same state deliberately formed and committed to writ-

with their reasons. The counsel for Fries [illegible] to have considered the law as settled.—[illegible] under all these circumstances, was the opinion of judge Chase improper in point of *time*? First. It has been the *constant* practice in England, for several centuries, for the presiding judge in criminal courts, in his charge to the grand jury, to mention the several crimes of which they have jurisdiction to enquire; to define the nature and kind of each offence; and to state his opinion of the law arising on the facts, as proved to the jury. This has also been the *uniform* practice in the courts of *criminal* jurisdiction in this country; not only in the state courts but also in all the federal courts. Judge Iredell delivered his opinion of the law of treason to the grand jury who indicted Fries; and also to the petit jury who found him guilty, in 1799. It is difficult to distinguish between the case of an opinion of a judge, delivered to a grand jury, and of an opinion delivered to counsel, appointed by the court to defend the accused, *before* the petit jury were sworn.

No one well informed, will assert that judge Chase might not have delivered his opinion on the law of treason to the jury, *at any time after* they were sworn; although the usual practice is to wait until the pleadings before the jury are finished. Second. But if the opinion of judge Chase, on the law of treason, was *prematurely* given, has he, thereby, committed a crime or misdemeanor for which he is subject to impeachment? It lies on those who are of opinion that such conduct is impeachable, to support it. Can any candid, impartial person believe that judge Chase, by delivering his opinion to the counsel for Fries at the time mentioned, acted from improper partial or corrupt motives? Is it possible to conceive that he felt any, the least resentment or prejudice against John Fries? If no improper motives influenced his conduct, he can only be considered as having erred in judgment; and will any one venture to assert, that for an error in judgment a judge can be impeached?

The second inquiry is, whether judge Chase by thus delivering his opinion or by any thing contained in it, or by any *declaration* made by him to the counsel for Fries, deprived or attempted to deprive, the petit jury of their right to decide both the *law* and the *fact* on trial for treason?

It is an important and very difficult question to decide, whether the petit jury had this right, uncontrouled by the court. Judges, lawyers, & statesemen differ in opinion; but it is unnecessary, upon the present occasion, to consider the subject. It does not appear from the evidence reported by the committee that judge Chase gave such opinion in writing. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dallas state that in the conversation which passed between them and judge Chase, he did deliver such opinion to them. When any opinion is delivered by a judge in writing, it ought to be produced, if to be procured; and when procured it ought to be conclusive as to the opinion delivered. Mr. W. S. Biddle* says he has not a correct copy of the whole opinion delivered by the court in writing, to the counsel for Fries. In the printed trial of Fries,† the charge of judge Chase to the petit jury is given in these words;

'Gentlemen of the jury,

'John Fries the prisoner at the bar stands indicted for the crime of treason, of levying war against the United States, contrary to the constitution.

'By the constitution of the United States, art. 3. sect. 3. it is declared, 'that treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them; or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.'

'By the same section it is further declared 'that no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of *two* witnesses to the same overt act; or on confession in open court: and that the congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason.

'Too much praise cannot be given to this constitutional definition of treason, and the requiring such full proof for conviction; and declaring that no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainetd.

'This constitutional definition of treason is a question of law. Every proposition in any statute, whether more or less distinct, whether easy or difficult to comprehend, is always a question of *law*. What is the true meaning and true import of any statute, and whether the case stated comes within it, is a question of *law*, and not of *fact*—The question in an indictment for *levying war* against, or adhering to the enemies of the United States is, 'whether the *facts* stated do, or do not amount to *levying war*;' within the contemplation and construction of the constitution?

'It is the duty of the court in this case, and in all *criminal* cases, to state to the jury their opinion the law arising on the facts; but the jury are to decide on the *present*, and in all *criminal* cases, *both the law and the facts*, on their consideration of the whole case.

'If upon consideration of the *whole* matter, (law as well as fact) you are not fully satisfied, *without any doubt* that the prisoner is guilty of the *treason* charged in the indictment, you will find him not guilty, but if upon consideration of the *whole matter* (law as well as fact) you are convinced that the prisoner is guilty of the treason charged in the indictment, you will find him guilty.'

* *Page 35 of the Report.*
† *Page 195 of the Report.*

If this statement of Judge C's charge to the petit jury, on the trial of Fries, be accurate; can any one question the opinion of judge Chase. 'That the petit jury have a right in all criminal cases, to decide both the *law* and the *fact*?' It is very probable that Messrs. Lewis and Dallas were mistaken in the expressions, used by judge Chase, in their conversations with him; that they were mistaken is confirmed by Mr. Rawle's deposition. * If the state of facts made by Messrs. Lewis and Dallas from memory be compared with the state of facts by Mr. Rawle, from notes taken at the time, there will appear a great and striking difference betwen them; and every reader will see in the deposition of Mr. Rawle, a plain, dispassionate, unvarnished relation of facts, and in the depositions of Messrs. Lewis and Dallas, he must discover a tale tinctured with passion and prejudice, painted in glowing colors and intermixed with arguments, and opinions to exculpate their own conduct to the public; and with *hearsay* evidence and remarks to criminate the conduct of the judge. But if judge Chase had given an opinion that the jury had no *right* to decide the law as well as the fact, is he liable to be impeached for giving such opinion? If he really and honestly entertained this opinion, he was indispensibly bound in duty to give it, and therefore cannot be guilty of any crime or misdemeanor. If he delivered such opinion from ignorance or error in judgment, he is also innocent and not impeachable; but if he gave such opinion from partiality or other corrupt motive, let him be impeached and punished to the utmost extent. The power of impeachment was created to punish the *wickedness* of the *heart* and not the *infirmity* of the *head*. But judge Chase imposed the restrictions before mentioned on the conduct of the counsel for Fries.

If correctly stated by Messrs. Lewis and Dallas did judge Chase commit any crime or misdemeanor, by putting such restriction on the conduct of the counsel for Fries, for which he ought to be impeached?

In the printed trial of Fries, pages 179 and 180, it will appear, that judge Chase laid the same restrictions on Mr. Rawle the district attorney. If the court are not to *direct* counsel, they will soon *command* the court. It is not now necessary to add any further remarks on this subject.

It should always be remembered, that Mr. Lewis said, that "if he looked at the opinion of the court delivered to him he read but a very small part thereof," † and Mr. Dallas said, that he never saw the opinion until a few days ago ‡ and if they did understand, in the conversations with judge Chase (on the first day) that he declared that the jury were not to decide the law as well as the fact yet on the *next* day the judge explained and they themselves state, agreed with judge Peters that they might argue both law and fact before the jury; and as they also state, "without any of the restrictions insisted on by judge Chase the day before. ||

Another material fact should not be forgotten, that after the counsel for Fries, refused absolutely to defend him, Judge Chase offered to assign Fries other counsel, which he refused by the advice of Messrs. Lewis and Dallas; ¶ "that there was no question as to the *facts* involved in the case but only as to the *law* arising from the facts;" and Mr. Rawle § states, that Judge Chase observed, that no opinion has been given as to facts in this case."

On this view of this part the of case, relative to the conduct of Judge Chase on the trial of Fries it must appear that the committee ought to have obtained further testimony, before they made their report.

The gentlemen of the bar of Philadelphia, who were present; the clerk of the court; some of the grand and petit jury; *a* and some of the buystanders ought to have been examined. A copy of the opinion of the court, delivered by judge Chase to Mr. Lewis, ought to have been procured. Mr. Rawle *b* says he gave two or three of them to Mr Caldwell the clerk of the court* ‖ whose deposition was taken by the committee‖ on the 30th of January last, and no enquiry made of him as to the copies delivered him by Mr. Rawle, in his deposition, then in possession of the committee.

DETECTOR.

* *Page 40, 41 & and 43 of the report*
† *Page 8 of the report*
‡ *Page 19 of the report*
‖ *Page 12 and 43 of the report*
¶ *Page 9 and 17 of the report*
§ *Page 43 of the report*
a One of whom, Mr. Comegy's, was observed to take notes on the trial.
b Page 42 of the report.
* *One of the copies is now in the possession of Roger Griswold, Esq. in the hand writing of Samule Ewing Esq. of Philadelphia.*
‖ *Page 49 of the report.*

Six Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber the 23d inst. an apprentice boy named *William M'Mullen*, about 17 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high; he had on a gray coating Coatee, striped jacket, and blue pantaloons, and was seen going to Port Tobacco on Saturday. I forewarn any one from employing or harbouring him, as I will prosecute them as far as the law will allow.

Christopher Gird.

A Journeyman Hairdresser wanted.

March 26. eo3t

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Senate have receded, *Yeas Seventeen, Nays Seven*, from their amendment to the bill respecting the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars towards progressing with the public buildings in the city of Washington, which amendment directed application of that sum to the accommodation of Congress in the President's House, and to the building a House for the President.

The bill has, therefore, passed, in the shape it was sent from the House of Representatives; and makes an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars towards progressing with the Capitol.

Congress yesterday brought their session to a close, after passing SIXTY-ONE acts. At no antecedent session, has there perhaps, been before the national legislature more important business. Among the measures adopted are:

The several acts carrying the Louisiana convention into effect.

The acts for the government of that territory and the collection of revenue therein.

The proposed amendment to the constitution respecting the mode of electing President and Vice President.

The conviction of John Pickering of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The impeachment of Samuel Chase.

The imposition of two and an a half per cent on articles paying ad valorem duties for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers.

The opening of several new land offices for the disposition of western lands.

The substitution of specific in the room of ad valorem duties, and the imposition of light money on foreign vessels.

The repeal of the bankrupt sytem.

A great deal of business was transacted on the two last days, a statement of which will be given hereafter.

FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. Martin Page, of the ship Minerva, arrived at Providence from St. Petersburgh, informs, that a few days previous to his sailing, Mr. Morris, of Philadelphia, arrived there, and was acknowledged as Consul from the United States, which circumstance, it was generally believed, would lead to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, on a footing with the most favoured nations.

It was currently reported at Cronstadt, that orders had been issued by his Imperial Majesty to put 30 ships of the line in commission, and that large bodies of troops and seamen were to be assembled, in consequence, it was said, of some threatening language used by Bonaparte to the Russian Ambassador.

A DEFINITION.

What is meant by a "long-tried patriot? said one. "A strange question for a man of observation to ask in these days," said the other—"Why my friend, it is *a man who has long tried to get in office!*"—This is the modern definition of PATRIOTISM.

(New-Hampshire Courier.)

HEISKELL & SOWERS,

Upper end of King Street,

Have just received twenty five bbls. of Flax seed Oil, sixty barrels of excellent Whiskey, Sugars by the hodgshead or barrel, and Coffee by the bag which they offer for sale.

March 29. 2aw4t‖

Notice.

The sale of the lands of Robert Alexander advertised by the subscribers to take place on Saturday the 7th day of April next, for ready cash, will on that day commence on the premises near the Mansion House at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and sundry parts thereof will be offered for sale on three, six and nine months credit, for negotiable notes, drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of a majority of the Commissioners.

Thomas Swan,
George Deneale,
Edmund J. Lee, } *Com'rs.*

March 29. d

Notice.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Thomas Dempsey and Nancy his wife, to the subscriber, on Saturday the 14th day of April next, will be exposed to public sale sale on the premises

A Lot of Ground

on the west side of Water street, 100 feet to the south of Wolfe street, extending in front on Water street 76 feet, depth 80 feet.

R. I. Taylor

March 12. eods

This Day is Published
BY
ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
At their Book and Stationary Store, King Street,
the 1st and 2d volumes of
THE HOLY BIBLE,
to be comprised in four octavo volumes—price 2 dolls. per vol. in boards, or 2 dolls. 50 cents, bound and lettered.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
Murray's English Reader, Grammar and Exercises; common writing paper; superfine drawing paper; superfine quarto post and vellum letter paper, and a few gross of bonnet boards.

Also the following Books.
Johnson's Lives of the British poets, Cowper's poems, Comyn's digest, East's reports, Bosenquet's and Puller's reports, vol. 2d. Burrows's reports; Priestly's lectures; M'Nally's evidence; Peakes's evidence; Chitty on bills; Keyling's reports; Priestly's church history; Wilson's reports; Doddridge's rise and progress of Religion in the soul, Whole Duty of Man, &c.

March 29. d

Public Sale.

On Friday next will peremptorily be sold at the Vendue Store,
1 trunk Chintzes and Calicoes,
1 do. Cotton Stockings and Muslin Handkerchiefs.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 28.

☞ *Public Notice.*

The Members of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Alexandria are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the Church on Monday next between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, for twelve persons to serve the said Church as a Vestry for 4 years.

March 27.

Just received and for Sale,
BY
JOSIAH FAXON and Co.
Thirteen hhds.
First quality retailing Molasses,
39 bls. New England Rum,
2 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
4 pipes Gin,
40 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
20 bls. Cyder,
30 do. No. 1 and 2 Boston Pork,
6 do. No. 1 Beef,
6 do. Mackerell,
20 reams Wrapping Paper,
20 do. Writing Paper,
6 kegs James River Tobacco,
300 bushels Turk's Island Salt suitable for the Fisheries,
100 tons Plaister of Paris.

ALSO,
A quantity of Ladies and Misses Morocco Slippers,
Gentlemens and boys fine Shoes,
Mens and boys coarse Shoes and Boots,
Childrens Morocco and leather Shoes,
Womens lined and bound leather Slippers.

The above articles will be sold on very moderate terms for Cash or Country Produce.

March 21. d2w

FOR SALE.

A Schooner now lying at the wharf, of the following dimensions, viz. 34 feet straight rabbett, 15 feet beam, and about 5½ feet hold with two cabbins; she carries 1200 bushels of wheat, 1050 of coal, or 186 barrels of flour. The whole of her timbers, except two, are of Mulberry, and her hull is now in excellent order, having undergone a thorough repair. With her will be sold, the time of a Negro Man who has commanded her, and is supposed to be as well acquainted with the Chesapeake bay and the rivers making into it, as any person who navigates those waters. As a reward for his fidelity and industry his master has promised him his freedom in six years from the 1st of January last. For terms and further particulars apply to

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

March 20. d2w

Cut Nail Manufactory.

SAMUEL H. DAVIS,

At the Cut Nail manufactory near the lower end of King street, formerly carried on by Smith and Davis, still continues to Manufacture Cut and Wrought Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, and Saddlers Tacks of every size, and of a superior quality, which he offers to sell as low as can possibly be afforded in this Town. He has likewise on hand Bar Iron and Nail Rods, which he will sell very low.

N. B. All orders from Town and Country Merchants will be duly attended to.

March 27. eo3m.

N. HINGSTON,

has just received and offers for sale.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

March 28. 3t

PEDIGREE

And Performances of the Beautiful Horse

M U F T I,

Imported by John Tayloe, Esq. of Mount-Airy, (Virginia.)

(Lately purchased from the Stud of His Grace the Duke of Bedford.)

HE was bred by Mr. Mann, of Norwich, and was got by Fitzherod (one of the best bred Sons of King Herod) his dam by Infant (son of the Godolphin Arabian) grand dam by Whittington, out of a full sister to Black and all Black.

In 1786, when 3 years old, and the property of his royal highness the Prince of Wales (who purchased him of Major Churchill,) Mufti won a match of 100 guineas each, at New Market, beating Mr. Wyndham's Prodigal, Rowley's Mile. The following Meeting, he ran a dead heat with Sir Bunbury's young Tityrus, 8st. each, Abingdon mile, for 200 guineas each.—young Tityrus won the plate for 3 years olds, two days afterwards, when 11 started.

In 1787, when the property of Richard Vernon, esq. he received 100 guineas compromise from Lord Derby's Wren, 8st. each, Ditch in 200gs. at 8st. 7lb. he beat the Duke of Queensberry's Young Giant, 7st. 13lb. two miles, for 200 guineas and received 37gs. compromise from Mr. Fox's Braganza.

In 1788, Mufti, won the craven stakes at New Market, when 12 started, beating Scota, Nimble, &c.—won a sweepstakes of 300 guineas each, across the flat, beating Fidget, and receiving forfeit from Pharamond; he also received forfeit form Mr. Fox's Braganza, giving 3lb. D. I. for 200 guineas h. ft. and was afterwards purchased by his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

In 1789. Mufti did not appear in public being the Dukes trial horse.

In 1790, Mufti, won all his engagements, viz. a match against lord Barrymore's Highlander, for 100 guineas; a handicap Sweepstakes of 50 guineas each (7 subscribers) D. I. beating Magpie, Seagull, &c. and a match, beating Don Quixote, acr ss the Flat, for 200 gs each all at New Market.

In 1791 he won the Crave stakes at New Market, when 15 started, among which were Creeper, Don Quixote, Harpator, &c. At 9st 1¼ lb, he beat the Prince of Wales's Glaucus. 7 t. 4lb. a ro's the flat, for 200gs each; at 8st, 7lb. each, he beat the Prince of Wales's Pegasus, a match for 100 guineas each, across the flat.

In 1792, Mufti came in second for the Craven stakes, beating Asparagus, Coriander and 7 others; and at 8st 7lb. beat his royal highness the Duke of York's Serpent, 8st. a match over the Beacon course, for 100 guineas each. This was the last year of his running, after which he became a stallion at Woburn; and in 1796, the first of his get that started, won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, at New Market, when six started, and one paid forfeit: the same Colt won several times in the following year.

Mufti is 15 hands 1 inch high, and both in and out of training, was esteemed one of the most beautiful horses in England.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season [which will c mmence the first day of March and end the first day of August following] at my house situated near the turnpike road about two miles below Mr. Lacey's Tavern, twelve miles from Leesburg ten from the red house, twelve from Middleburg, and twelve from Centerville, Loudon county, and will cover mares at three guineas the leap to be paid at the stable door, or five guineas the season; to be discharged by twenty dollars if paid within the season; and ten guineas to insure a mare in foal, with one dollar to the groom. Pasturage and grain will be furnished at the market price if required, for which the money must be sent no responsibility for escapes or accidents, thodgh the greatest attention shall be paid to the mares to prevent either.—Notes for five guineas the season or ten guineas to insure will be expected with the mares.

GEORGE NEAL.

"Newmarket first October meeting 4th October 1802. Sweepstakes of 100 guineas each half forfeit. Abington Mile.

Mr. Ladbroke's ch. filly Marranne, by Mufti.	1.
Duke of Grattons b. f. Penelope.	2.
M. Watson's b. c. Goaler.	3.

Second October, Meeting, Monday Oct. Mr. Ladbroke's ch. f. Marrianne by Mufti, 8 stone, beat Mr. Lockley's Hospitality 7st. 12lb. Abington mile, 50 Guineas, at starting four to one on Marianne, Mr. Robinson's b. c. Corby, by Mufti, 4 years old won the 50l. plate for 4 years old at Morpeth, on the 19th Oct. beating Mr. Wilson's famous filly Julia.

N. B. 'Tis to be observed the Colts beaten by Marianne, are those of the highest estimation in England, and have all been Winners before.

For JOHN TAYLOE, Esq.
EPHRAIM BEZLEY,
Manager at Gwinfield.

Gwinfield, March 21.

1aw4w†.

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

Public Sale.

On the first day of MAY ensuing, will be sold, a moiety in fee simple, of

The 3 story Brick Dwelling House situate in Prince street, at present in the occupancy of Mr. A. S. Swoope. Also, a moiety of

THREE TENEMENTS,

situate in King street, tenanted to Philip Conn and others. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

J. B. Swoope,
Administrator of E. B. Swoope, dec'd.

Jan. 20. 2aw1†6‡

☞ NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company have directed that the Stockholders pay the subscriber *Ten Dollars* on each share of Stock, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Chas. Page, Treasurer.

March 1. 1aw10thA

N. HINGSTON,

BOTANIST & SEEDS-MAN,

Fairfax Street, Alexandria, hath for sale,

FRESH SEEDS

of clover, timothy, rye, grass, orchard grass, burnet, trifoile, Saint Foine red top, and lucern hemp, flax, and buckwheat.

Also, a General Assortment of

Kitchen & Flower Garden Seeds,

pot herbs and medicinal seeds, plants and roots, Bulbos roots, hot and green house plants in pots; a quantity of lombardy poplars, catalpas, locust, English walnuts, peach and grafted apple trees, honey and scarlet locust, with a variety of roses and flower shrubs.

A good Assortment of

of flower pots and root glasses, garden shears, rakes, hoes spades, reels and lines, asparagus plants, and seed potatoes.

Also,

A variety of queens, stone and glass wares.

Dry goods and hardware,
Smoaked Venison and Bacon hams,
Black pepper in bags,
Spanish Segars, 1000 in a box,
Allspice, ginger, nutmegs, cloves, mace,
Loaf and brown sugar, tea, coffee and chocolate,
Soap and candles, men and womens shoes,
Coarse and fine salt, corn, bran, Indian and buckwheat meal,
Vinegar, cider by the barrel,
Good James River and smoaking tobacco,
Ready made bags, rice, barley, vermicella, &c.

I wish to Rent or Sell,

The unexpired time of my lease, being nine years from the first of January last—consisting of 15 acres of highly improved Land, on which is a log house and stable, a spring of excellent water, and a good milk house, lying between Cameron Run and the Winchester road. The terms will be easy, as other business prevents me from attending to it.

I will also Sell or Exchange for wet or dry goods, a half acre LOT, in fee simple, at West End, on Wolf Street extended. The situation is pleasant, and my price low.

I will likewise sell or barter for Goods, a good Saddle and Chair HORSE, five years old.

February 20. 1aw15th May.

Douglass and Mandeville,

King street,

Have just received and for Sale, at their new store nearly opposite the one lately occupied by them,

12 hhds. excellent Molasses,
5 do. first quality Green Coffee,
20 bls. N. England Rum,
20 boxes Muscadel and bloom Raisins,
15 kegs do. do.
20 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
120 sacks of Liverpool blown Salt,
Brown Sugar in hhds. and bls.
Loaf do. in bls
Whiskey in tierces and bls.
Sr. Ubes, Ground Allum, and Blown } SALT in bulk,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
100 tons Plaister of Paris,

And sundry other articles in the Grocery line.

They return thanks to their friends for the encouragement given them, and hope by their attention to merit a continuance.

☞ They continue to select Flour for family use.

March 2. d3t1aw3w

For Ground Rent,

SUNDRY LOTS near the Presbyterian Church, lying on the south side of Wolfe and east side of Fairfax street. Also, one LOT on the east side of Water street, fronting thereon 61 feet by 30 on Ramsay's alley. This lot will be either sold or ground rented. For particulars apply to

James M. Stewart,

at Mr. Wm. I. Hall's counting room Merchants' Wharf.

March 22. eo

TO BE SOLD,

At public Sale, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of) on the 15th day of March,

A House and Lot,

Situated on the south side of Cameron street, between St. Asaph and Washington streets, now in the occupation of Edward Martin. The lot is 28 feet front. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, on an application to

Jacob Hoffman.

Feb. 21. eo15M

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO WIT.

NOVEMBER TERM, *Alex'a County*, 1804.

Cornelius Buck, Compl'nt.
against,
Michael & Nicholas Frambus, Enoch Barrett and Daniel M'Clean, Dett's. } *In Chancery.*

THE Defendants, Michael & Nicholas Frambus, and Enoch Barrett, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Michael and Nickolas Frambus, and E. Barrett, are not inhabitants of this district. On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants Michael and Nicholas Frambus, and Enoch Barrett, do appear on the first day of June court next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Daniel M'Clean do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants Michael and Nicholas Frambus, and E. Barrett, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public Newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A Copy. TESTE.
G. DENEALE, C. C.

(Feb.) 1aw2m

Patent Corn Shelling Machine.

By virtue of authority in me placed by Thomas Burnham, one of the proprietors of the Corn Shelling Machine, invented by Paul Pilsbury of Newbury, State of Massachusetts, I now offer for sale in the State of Virginia and that part of the District of Columbia west of the Potomac, the exclusive right to construct, and authority to use, and vend to others to be used, this simple but very valuable Machine.

I will sell a right to construct a single one, or I will sell the right for any county in Virginia, so low as to make it an object to the purchaser. It possesses every property most desirable in a Machine, such as durability, expedition, simplicity and so little labour in working it, that two men may easily shell one hundred bushels per day. It takes so little from the cob that the corn does not require fanning as in the common method of threshing.

Millers and Farmers who have large quantities of this grain to shell will find it much to their advantage to work this Machine by a horse or by water, as one might be constructed at a small additional expence to shell one hundred barrels per day. A person wishing to see the performance of this Machine may be gratified by applying either at Wm. Hartshorne's Store in Alexandria, or at his Mill three miles from town.

ROBERT HARTSHORNE.

Description of the Sheling Machine.

IT consists of a wooden frame for the cylinder to work in, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2 feet 7 inches in height.

A cylinder 24 inches diameter, and 19 inches long, of white oak, set with small iron teeth to project out about 3-8 of an inch, intersected within 1 1-8 inch of each other to shell the corn with as the cylinder turns round.

A Gudgeon passing through the centre of the Cylinder for it to turn on, made of wood or iron.

A Crank to turn the Cylinder with, made of wood or iron. A semi-circular bottom under the Cylinder, made with wooden slats, set with small iron teeth, intersected like those in the Cylinder; the slats set so far apart as to let the shelled corn fall through into the receiver below.

A flat piece of wood placed at the top of the frame at one end to conduct the ears of corn in at one side of the Cylinder, which being shelled, the cobs pass out at the other side. The side where the ears enter is half an inch wider than that where the cob is discharged.

Mr. Davis, Richmond, Mr. Green, Fredericksburg, and Mr. Bowen, at Winchester, are desired to publish the above once a week for ten weeks in their respective papers.

Feb. 27. 1aw10w

Corn, Rye, and Staves Wanted.

The Subscriber will purchase any quantity of Corn, Rye, and White Oak pipe and hogshead Staves, for which cash will be given at the Eastern Branch, in the City of Washington, by

James Barry.

Feb. 29. 2aw3m

FOR RENT

THE FISHERIES

belonging to Mrs. Rozier, on the Maryland Shore, nearly opposite Alexandria. For term apply to

Thos. L. Washington,
on the premises.

Feb. 21. eo

This Day is published,

By Cottom & Stewart, and for Sale at their Book Store—Price One Dollar,

A new and interesting NOVEL,

ENTITLED

WHAT HAS BEEN.

By MRS. MATHEWS.

Feb. 16. d

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents him readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 15. d

MAHOGANY FURNITURE.

JOHN B. TAYLOR,

Cabinet Maker,

King-Street, next door but one to the Printing Office of the Advertiser,

Has received from the manufactory of Coleman & Taylor, Baltimore, PLAIN AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, consisting of—

Cellerett side boards, side board tables with marble tops, secretaries, book cases, bureaus, work tables, candle stands, card tables, dining and breakfast tables, which he offers for sale low.

He respectfully offers his service to the public generally. All orders shall be punctually attended to.

Jan. 21. d6t eo

THE RESIDUE OF *Col. Pendleton's PROPERTY*

Adjoining this town,

WILL be sold on the *First Day of April* for negociable paper payable in the Bank of Alexandria—one fourth to be paid in four months, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months and the remaining fourth in eighteen months from the day of sale. The plot of the land and lots may be seen at Col. Deneale's office, who is authorised to dispose of the above mentioned property in whole or in part at private sale.

Charles Simms,
George Deneale,
Edmund J. Lee.

January 27 eo.

SALES.

To be sold on a credit of six months, at Public Auction, on Monday the 16th day of April next, before the front door of George Williams's Tavern, in the town of Dumfries, the following property, viz.

A Tract of Land

near Dumfries, on the tide water of Powell's creek, called Cedar Grove, containing about 600 acres, with houses and others improvements.

One moiety of a Tract of LAND on Chappawamsic creek, with houses, quarries and free stone, &c. thereon.

A House and Lot in Newport, (Potomac) No. 13 Two Lots with a Store House, Sheds, Wharf, &c. in the same place, Nos. 15 and 16.

One of two undivided Lots in the town of Geneva, state of New York.

And the Houses and Lots in Dumfries, now occupied by James Smith, and by applying to whom any further particulars will be made known respecting the abovementioned property; which will be sold under the superintendance and direction of Timothy Brundige.

This sale is to be made in pursuance of an order of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy sitting in the case of James Smith, a Bankrupt, in consequence of a mortgage entered into by the said James Smith on the 6th day of January, 1803, to the subscribers, to secure the payment of the sum of money, in the mortgage deed mentioned.

Bond and security is to be taken for the purchase money, and the legal title is to remain in the said Bethune and Smith, until the same purchase money be fully paid.

DIVIE BETHUNE,
by his Attorney Jas. Jno. Margarum.
ANDREW SMITH,
by his Attorney Jas. Jno. Margarum.

☞ The foregoing advertisement is approved of by me

TIMOTHY BRUNDIDGE,
Assignee of the Creditors in the case of James Smith, a Bankrupt.

Dumfries, March 15. eods

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT

in fee simple, on the west side of Pitt street, between Wolfe and streets, adjoining Mr. James Fletcher's. The terms will be made known on application to

Thomas Patten.

March 2.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.